

WON'T KNOCK.

Ruhlin Was Silent

When Asked About Reports of Fake Fights.

Spent Some Time Running On the Road.

Will Put Up Fast Bout With Denver Ed. Martin.

Latest Items From Ring Gossip—Local Sporting News.

Gus Ruhlin and Denver Ed Martin will mix things Wednesday night in their six round exhibition at the Grand Opera house. At least that is what the "coming champion" told a Democrat reporter Tuesday evening.

"We will put up a good exhibition of the boxing game," said Gus. "Martin is a clever fellow and we will set a lively pace at the outset. My sparring partner is 6 feet, 3 inches in height, and proportionately well built. He has a good punch and knows how to land it."

Gus covered ten miles of the muddy, country roads Tuesday. He walked out to his brother's farm on the Massillon road and returned. The day was fine for the work but the roads were a sea of mud. He was not the least bit tired when he reached his home and could have gone a much longer journey. He took a good rub down and spent the remainder of the day with his relatives and friends.

Gus was asked for a description of the "scissors punch," his latest invention in the way of knock out blows. As he expects to try the new jab on Jeffries, Ruhlin is guarded in his statements in regard to it. He believes that too much public print may put the champion "next" to the blow and enable Jeffries to counter successfully.

However, Gus said: "The scissors punch can be used only on certain fellows and at certain times. There is not much to be said about it. I always refer such matters to my manager, Billy Madden and let him do the talking."

During the conversation, the reporter learned the secret of the "Akron Giant's" popularity in the pugilistic world. Ruhlin is close-mouthed. He does not talk about other people's business. The big fellow was asked concerning some of the reported fake fights which have recently taken place.

Not a word would he say.

"I never think of other pugilists," said Gus. "I know all the fighters and I will do no knocking. I attend to my own business and stop there."

TONIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Indications point to a record-breaking crowd at the Grand tonight. Practically every seat in the house has been sold and standing room will be at a premium. Much interest is taken in the contest between Johnny Whittaker and Jimmy Hoyle, of Indianapolis. The Akron boy is in first class condition. He anticipates that he will win in short order. Jack Palmer and Eddie Foreman, of Canton, should put up a fast go. It will be a decision. Of course general interest will center in the exhibition six-

SMITH'S BOWLING ALLEY.... and Billiard Parlors.

EVERYBODY WELCOME TONIGHT. Walse Block. ANSON H. SMITH, Prop.

Johnny Whittaker's School of Physical Culture

And learn to box in 99 days. Full Course of Instructions \$5.00. 207 E. Market. Good block.

BLOOD POISON

Have You? Skin Throat, Pimples, Eruptions, Spots, Acne, etc. Sufferers in the West, East, and South. Write for free of charge. We will send you the most reliable medicine. We have had the best results in 10 to 20 days. (Circulars) 1000/100. 100-page book FREE. No branch offices. COOK REMEDY CO. 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

round bout between Gus Ruhlin and Denver Ed. Martin. People hope to draw some kind of a line on Ruhlin. Thursday morning Gus will leave for Indianapolis, where he has a week's engagement at the People's theater.

ANOTHER OFFER.
W. J. Berkowitz, president of the Kansas City Manufacturers' club, at a meeting of the Cincinnati Manufacturers' club Tuesday night made an offer of \$70,000 to the Saengerfest committee as a bonus if it will give to the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight to Kansas city, provided assurances are given that all the people would go to Cincinnati to see the contest would go to Kansas City.

LOOKS LIKE BROAD.
It is stated that if Terry McGovern cannot make satisfactory terms with Frank Erne for a bout in San Francisco, it is probable that he will take on "Kid" Broad for a twenty-five round bout in that city. The San Francisco Athletic club has practically offered a \$5,000 purse for McGovern to fight a good featherweight of his own choosing, and Broad is the only man in that class that wants to go with the little champion. Negotiations are pending now between Joe Macias, Broad's manager, Sam Harris, and the San Francisco club.

WILL MEET MAHAR.

Tom Sharkey does not intend to remain idle until he gets an opportunity to battle for the championship. The sailor, who is now at Hot Springs, where he went to train for his go with "Kid" McCoy, which has been declared off, has wired his manager, Barney Reich, to match him against any other good heavyweight available. Manager Jim Kennedy, of the Twentieth Century club, of San Francisco, called on Mr. Reich, and suggested that some good man take McCoy's place. Reich told Kennedy that Sharkey was anxious to get on a match or two before he meets Jeffries, and would sign articles at once, if Kennedy would secure a worthy opponent. Kennedy has the matter under consideration, and will try to get Peter Mahar to meet Sharkey in San Francisco next month. There was talk of a meeting between Sharkey and Mahar before McCoy came to the front, and now that "Kid" has withdrawn there is reason to believe that the two will be matched.

MADE GOOD SCORES.

"Doc" Brownell of the Grands was high man in Wednesday night's contest with the Summits for the city championship. He reached and passed the 200 mark twice and averaged 194 plus for three games. Grands scored 2548 plus in the series to 2397 for the Summits team. The Grands won the first two games and lost the third. Niehus bowled 202 plus in the last game. The scores follow.

Grands	Summits
Freese	191 188 182
Gostlin	153 160 148
Martin	171 190 142
Wolf	154 150 157
Brownell	211 209 162
Summits—	880 897 791
Walsh	157 190 140
Timmerman	167 150 168
Niehus	159 138 202
Pite	157 133 153
Cass	133 184 106
	773 795 829

THE "GRAND" TOURNAMENT.

The Postoffice and Akron will bowl the second game in the Grand tournament Wednesday night. The P. O. boys practiced for the game Tuesday.

WILL SIGN TONIGHT.

Johnny Lavack and George Giggis of Cleveland will come to Akron Wednesday night to attend the Ruhlin-Martin exhibition and incidentally to sign articles and post a forfeit for a match between Gibbs and Grant Nickens of this city. The contest will be pulled off on or about Feb. 25 before the North End Athletic club.

Assembly hall has been secured for the go. The men will weigh in at 138 pounds at 3 o'clock the day of the fight. A purse of \$300, of 50 per cent of the gate receipts has been offered. The fight will be 20 rounds to a decision.

Gibbs and Nickens have fought two 20 round draws and their third match will be a drawing card. Both men have a strong following in Cleveland and the sports of that city have assured the management that three car loads will come down for the fight.

AKRON VS. CLEVELAND.

Timmerman of the Summits has been

matched to bowl a series of 15 games with Hettinger of Cleveland. Hettinger is a member of the famous Tivoli city and holds the high score for Forest City. His record is 280. Eight games will be played on the Howard st. alleys in this city and 7 in Cleveland. The contest is for a purse of \$100.

CLOSE GAME.

The closest game of the amateur pool tournament was played Tuesday afternoon when Waller defeated Knoppenberger by 3 balls. Cowgill won the evening game. The score was Cowgill 50, Graham 34.

GEMS IN VERSE.

The True Ownership.
He owns the most of earth.
Who sees its beauty clearest in his day;
Not him who buys for paltry money's worth
A little soil, a little brick and clay,
And builds his vision with the narrow view
Of personal possession. Full as well,
And with as sane a pride, our hearts are due
For the grave space where all at last must dwell.

But the wise soul that knows
The fairness of the world, that rests content
With pictures where the gold of sunrise glows
Or those of sunset and the twilight light,
That loves the sea and land, the arching sky,
Each great and little thing the good God made
This world is his, too wide for gold to buy;
Its price but in the soul's uplifting paid.
—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Little Rowland's Lessons In War.

Wanted my pa he
Says I wouldn't never hit
A boy that's little'n me,
"Cause it
Ain't right, you see.

So, when I went to school one day
And got a playin' marble with
A little boy named Charley Smith
And he said I wouldn't ever hit
He up with all his might
And hit me right
Square on the eye
And made me cry,
And then,
Almost before I thought,
I went flyin' like a bird.
If I wouldn't been for what
My pa he said,
I bet I'd smashed his head!

And then, one other day,
When Willie James
Snuck up and took my knife away
And called me names,
And I'd never get it back,
I up and I give him a crack
With my fist right
On the mouth—with all my might
"Cause he ain't little'n me,
You see.

But his pa never told him not
To hit little boys'n him, I s'pose,
And so first thing I know I got
Struck on the nose!
At first I thought I fell
Way down a deep, deep well
Or tumbled from a roof somewhere—
Higher'n any in this town—
And went a-tumbled down—
Through the mill race.

And it was twenty hundred million times
More worse'n when
That little Smith boy he
Hit me, and then,
At last, I got awake again,
And the blood was runnin' down all over me.

And I couldn't hardly breathe no more
Nor anything, and I wished I'd die,
So he'd put him in jail, and my
Pa he'd be sorry 'cause he told
Me that about not fightin' boys as old
As me, and I ma she cried
When I went home and drew
Me close up to his side,
And I cried too.

And then one other day
When me
And Eddie Sprague were fire department he
Wouldn't play.
He's the horse'n I
Was drivin', so
First thing you know
We got to fightin' my!

He wasn't strong at all,
And he's little'n me, too,
And I hit
Him on the cheek'n his jaw ball,
And when we were through
I wasn't hurt a bit!

Boys' pa might knock a lot
About most things, but I
Can't seem to see
Just why.
It was that my pa he
Told me not.

It was little boy's me!
I guess he never fought
With bigger boys'n him before
He got
Grown up. And I won't any more,
'Cause when you hit a little one
He runs and bellows, too,
And he's little'n me, too, no fun
When they hit harder'n you!
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A Prayer.

I thank thee, Lord, for wind and snow,
For the brown sky when the sun is bright;
I thank thee for the level rain,
For the gray cloud and sparkling plain,
For the green field and bright grass,
For the rainbow that all day is here,
And, most of all, I thank thee for
The thankfulness I have in store.

I thank thee, Lord, for work and rest,
For all glad dreams within my breast;
I thank thee for the way I win,
For the calm faith and the happy sign,
For childhood, adolescence and the sky,
For chance to live and hope to die,
And, most of all, I thank thee for
This want of mine to thank thee more.

The Mother.

A little ring of gold, a battered shoe;
A faded, curling wisp of yellow hair,
Some penciled pictures, playthings one or two,
A corner and a chest to hold them there.

Many a woman's fondest hoard is this,
Among her dearest treasures none so dear,
Though hoarded things are often here to kiss
That once made any little girl so dear.

The sturdy arm, the seasoned form, the brow
That arches over eyes of many blue,
Mean all joy to be—living memory now,
And yet—and yet—she hugs the other too!

With that rare love, maternal and deep,
Down in a mother heart through all the years,
That placed as can never fail to sleep,
And is not grief, yet oft brings foolish tears.

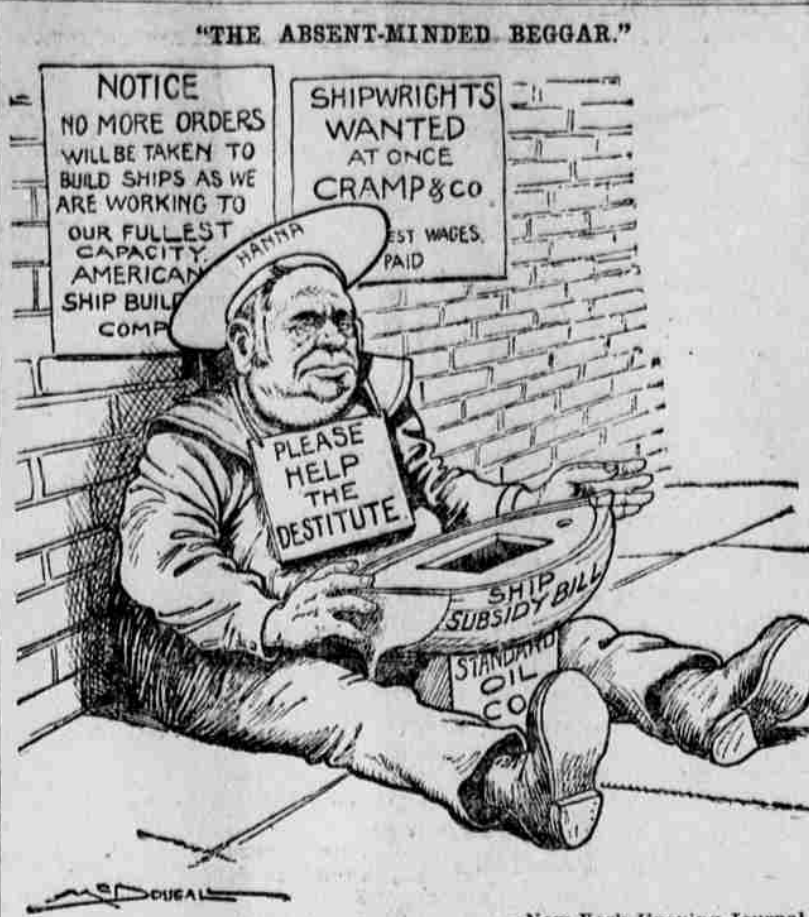
She often goes those hoarded things to view
And finger the dear treasures hidden there,
To touch the little ring and battered shoe
And kiss the curling wisp of yellow hair.

Simplicity In Funerals.

The simplicity which marked the ancient Jewish burial ceremonies has much to commend it even to us. The inexpensive coffin and the uniform linen shroud served to emphasize the equality of all in death. As things are today the rich tax their brains to invent new funeral fancies and the poor impoverish themselves to keep up with their wealthier neighbors. — Jewish American.

The Bishop Knew Him.

A story current about the bishop of London represents him as a bored listener to a windy speech. Turning to a fellow sufferer, he said, "Do you know that speaker?"
"No," was the answer.
"I do," said the bishop. "He speaks under many aliases, but his name is Thomas Rot." — London News.



—New York Evening Journal.

REPUBLICANS DENOUNCE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Senator Hanna seems to be having more than his hands full in his attempt to round up the Republican papers of the country in favor of his ship subsidy bill. The following quotations from important Republican papers indicate the way his overtures are received:

THE PEOPLE OPPOSE TO SUBSIDIES.

"Not only is there no popular demand for a subsidy measure, but there is no reason to believe that it would benefit any person outside of those engaged in building and running ships, and of these classes it would benefit only those who least need it—the large builders and ocean liners and not small ones."
"Congressmen must not mistake the atmosphere of Washington for that of the country at large or the clamor of a few ship builders and owners and their lobby for the voice of the people. Let Republican members go back to the platform of 1896, which demanded the upbuilding of our merchant marine and carrying trade by other methods than a money subsidy." — Indianapolis Journal.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

"The ship subsidy proposition is less popular than the tariff for at least two reasons. One is that nobody can be induced to believe that the foreigner pays the freight when the bill itself expressly provides that it shall be paid out of the national treasury in cold cash. The other is that the word subsidy has an unpleasant sound, suggestive of the credit moblizer and land grants for railroads that were never built."

"The subject is one little understood by the people, and even if the subsidy principle be conceded only those familiar with the condition of the ship-building industry and the condition and needs of the merchant marine can undertake to say whether the pending bill has been framed on the lines best calculated to increase this nation's importance in the carrying trade at the minimum of cost to the treasury. There are conflicting interests in the trade, some being interested in one class of vessels and some in another and each desiring a bill in its own interest."

"If the pending measure becomes a law, it will be heard from in the next campaign. No inconsiderable part of President McKinley's support in the recent election came from those to whom the subsidy idea is extremely distasteful." — Dubuque (Ia.) Times.

SUBSIDY SCHEME NOT VOTED ON IN NOVEMBER.

Discussing President James J. Hill's intensely interesting prophecies of what the merchant marine of the nation is approaching in development, the Chicago Tribune editorially says:

"It was not understood when the spellbinders were urging the people of the northwest to vote in favor of the re-election of President McKinley that one of the first items on the senatorial programme when congress met would be the passage of a 'shipping subsidy' bill which contemplates annual expenditure for 30 years for the special benefit of a number of rich men residing in eastern cities. There is nothing whatever in this adventitious resolution the shipping plank of the Republican national platform of 1900 about 'subsidies.' The word 'subsidies' was carefully omitted from the platform. Nor was anything said during the campaign in regard to the extension of our merchant marine by a scheme of public expenditure continuing for a generation. Nobody can recall an instance of a public meeting at which the shipping subsidy bill was made the subject of fair, candid argument or any argument at all, nor were the claims to public aid of the persons interested in such legislation ever explicitly set forth. *** The Republican party should not be in favor of one set of measures prior to Nov. 6 and in favor of an entirely different kind of measures subsequent to Nov. 6."

FACTS AGAINST THE SUBSIDY.

"Every ship yard of importance in the country is running to its fullest capacity, and many new ones have come into existence, with some of the old doubling and trebling their facilities for turning out vessels. Contracts for mercantile craft alone on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts amount to \$30,000,000, and it is now almost a certainty that more new tonnage will go into the water under the American flag in 1901 than in any previous year in the history of the country."
"The fact that America is building ships for foreign governments, which have had the world for a market in which to buy their ships, shows plainly that there is an advantage in our favor on the first cost of the ship. The

fact that building and sailing American ships in competition with the fleets of the world has enabled a few Americans to pile up colossal fortunes shows that we can operate the ships as cheaply as the foreigners can operate their craft."

"Of the grainships en route to Portland at the present time 25 fly the German flag, while Great Britain, for the first time in the history of the port, has dropped back to second place, with but 23 ships. Over two-thirds of these German ships were built and owned by the British until a short time ago. As a matter of fact, half of them have passed from the British to the German flag within the past three years. No subsidy was asked or needed when Germany decided to increase her merchant marine, but she said to her subjects, 'Go forth into the markets of the world and buy ships wherever you can buy them the cheapest.' If American capital could have secured the same permission from our government, all of these ships which Great Britain supplanted with steamers would not now be flying the German flag." — Portland (Or.) Oregonian.

The Ship Subsidy Bill.

[From The Goods Economist, Dec. 15, 1900.]

The present moment, when the people of the United States are urging congress to remove a large portion of the burden of taxation imposed by the war with Spain, is a most inopportune one for the introduction of a bill whose object is to draw from the treasury some \$9,000,000 per year for a period of 20 years, even though the ostensible aim of the measure is the building of our merchant marine. Not only, however, is the ship subsidy bill inopportune; its object is entirely unjust. The proposed bill is, indeed, in line with the proposition to establish in a parcels post; in the one case as in the other the money of the people is to be used for the benefit of a few, the few in this case being a limited number of owners of ships. Still worse, not only would our citizens be required to pay a large sum for the benefit of American shipbuilders, but it appears that this bill, if enacted into law, would furnish bounties to many foreign built vessels, since it provides that foreign built ships, of which 51 per cent or more is owned in America, are to be allowed to participate in a half subsidy if their owners agree to build ships of an equal tonnage in American yards."

"The Merchants' association of New York has strenuously opposed the passage of the measure and adopted a resolution to the effect that the bill now pending before congress is counter to public sentiment and in conflict with the public good in admitting foreign tonnage to American registry and one-half subsidy."

The Intention Not Fulfilled.

The ship subsidy bill is intended, according to the claims of its advocates, to promote the creation of an American merchant marine, built in America, owned in America, manned by Americans, and carrying American products. It will not do any of these things, and the pretense that it will is hollow. A large proportion of the ships to which subsidies will go under the bill are, as we have pointed out, to be foreign built. None of the ships needs to be owned entirely by Americans. There is no adequate requirement that even a fraction of the crew need be Americans. By far the larger part of the subsidies will go to ships that do not and cannot carry any considerable amount of freight. It is as absolute and shameless a piece of special legislation for the benefit of a small number of rich persons at the expense of the treasury and the taxpayers as was ever devised, and it is decidedly worse than anything that has ever been undertaken by congress. — New York Times.

Caution.

"That confounded life insurance company refused my application for a policy," said Hunker.

"Why, I should think you were a fish," replied Spunkie, "What made them refuse your application?"

"Well, they found out in some way that I am in the habit of eating mud rooms that I gather myself." — Detroit Free Press.

Regulating Childhood.

When my little son could scarcely walk, says Rev. C. T. Brady, a western missionary, I took him to the cathedral one day when I returned, for something I had forgotten after morning service.

I left the child in the nave, and when I went back to him he had advanced half way up the middle aisle, and was standing where the sun threw a golden light about his curly head. A tiny object he was in that great church.

It was very still. He was looking about in every direction in the most

curious and eager way. To my fancy he seemed like a little angel when he said in his sweet, childish treble, which echoed and re-echoed beneath the vaulted roof:

"Papa, where's Jesus? Where's Jesus?"

He had been told that the church was the house of the Saviour, and on this, his first, visit he expected to see his Lord.

That baby is quite grown up now. Not in the faintest particular does he resemble an angel. The other day, when I rode off to the wars, he astonished even me with this request:

"Papa, if you get wounded, don't forget to bring me the bullet that knocks you out. I want it for a souvenir for my collection."

Fortunately for me, if unfortunately for him, I brought him no bullet.

Happy the man, of mortals happiest he,
Whose quiet mind from vain desires is free,
Whom neither hopes deceive nor fears torment,
But lives at peace, within himself content;
In thought and act accountable to none;
To himself and to the gods alone.

AKRON MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Grain.

Wheat, per bu. 75c.
Rye, per bu. 52c.
Oats, per bu. 28c.
Corn, cracked \$17.00 per ton.

Mill Feed—Chop.

Corn, oats and barley, per cwt., 85c.
Corn and oats, per cwt., 80c.
Middlings, per cwt., No. 1, 80c—85c.
Bran, per cwt. 78c.

Hay.

Timothy, No. 1 baled per ton, \$14.00.
Timothy, No. 1 bulk per ton 14—15.
Clover and timothy, No. 1 baled per ton, \$12 to \$13.
Clover, No. 1 bulk per ton, \$11—12.

Timothy, No. 1 baled per ton, \$11—12.
Clover, No. 1 bulk per ton, \$11.

Straw.

Wheat, baled per ton, \$8.00—\$9.00.
Wheat, bulk per ton, \$7.00.
Oats, baled per ton, \$7.50.
Oats, bulk per ton, \$6.50.
Rye, per ton, \$10—11.
Rye, bundle, \$15 per ton.

Meats.

Beef, live per lb. 3 to 3c.
Beef, dressed per lb. 5 to 5c.
Pork, live per lb. 5 to 5c.
Pork, dressed per lb. 6 to 6c.
Mutton, live per lb. 3 1/2 to 4c.
Mutton, dressed per lb. 7 to 7c.
Lamb, dressed per lb. 9c.
Lamb, live per lb. 5 to 5c.
Veal, live per lb. 5 to 5c.
Veal, dressed per lb. 9 to 9c.
Ham, cured per lb. 9c—10c.
Shoulder, cured per lb. 7 to 7c.
Bacon, cured per lb. 10c to 11c.
Beef, dried per lb. 11 to 13c.
Lard, country, kettle, 8c.
Lard, refined, 8c.

Hides.

Cured, beef No. 1, per lb. 8c.
Cured, beef No. 2, per lb. 7c.
Green, beef No. 1, per lb. 8c.
Green, beef No. 2, per lb. 7c.
Cured, calf No. 1, per lb. 10c.
Cured, calf No. 2, per lb. 9c.
Green, calf No. 1, per lb. 10c.
Green, calf No. 2, per lb. 9c.
Sheep pelts, 80c to 90c.
Tallow per lb. 4c.

Farm Products.

Butter, creamery, per lb. 23c.
Butter, country, per lb. 16—18c.
Butter, cooking, per lb. 12c.
Lard, country, per lb. 30c.
Lard compound 6c.
Lard, city, per lb. 30c.
Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz 20c.
Chickens, live, per lb. 15c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb. 10c.
Potatoes, per bu. 35c.
Navy beans, per bu. 25c.
Marrowfat beans, per bu. 25c.
Maple syrup, per gal. 75c.
Onions, per bu. \$1.00.
Turkey, 12c per lb.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, creamery, per lb. 23c.
Butter, country, per lb. 16c.
Butter, cooking, per lb. 12c.
Lard, country, per lb. 30c.
Lard, city, per lb. 30c.
Lard, compound, per lb. 30c.
Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz 20c.
Chickens, live, per lb. 15c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb. 10c.
Potatoes, per bu. 35c.
Oats, per bu. 30c to 32c.
Corn, ear, per bu. 25c.
Corn, cracked, per lb. 1c.
Hay, baled, per cwt. 85c.
Straw, baled, per cwt. 50c.
Onions, per bushel \$1.00.
Winter lettuce, per lb. 12c.
Summer lettuce, 10c lb.
Bermuda onions, per lb. 6c.

Flour.

Spring wheat, per sack, \$1.35.
City brands, per sack, \$1.25.
Rye flour, per sack, \$1.00.
Graham flour, per sack, 10-lb, 50c.

Miscellaneous.

Salt, per bbl, Wadsworth \$1.25, N. Y. \$1.35.
Rock salt, per lb. 1c.
Oil meal, per lb. 2c.
Crushed oyster shells, 6 to a cwt.
Crushed bone, per lb. 2c.
Linseed oil, boiled per gal. 30c.
Linseed oil, raw per gal. 30c.
Turpentine, per gal. 75c.
White Lead per cwt. 75c.
Nails, 8d wire common per cwt. \$2.00.
Nails, 8d steel cut common per cwt. \$2.00.

Seeds.

Timothy, per bu. \$2.50 to \$2.60.
Clover seed, \$6.50 to \$7.

Cheese.

York State, per lb. 13c.
Swiss, per lb. 10c.
Full cream, per lb. 10c.

Lumber.

Hemlock bill stuff, \$17 per m.
Norway bill stuff, \$21 per m.
Southern pine siding, \$25 per m.
Southern pine siding, No. 1, common \$23 per m.
Southern pine siding, No. 2, common \$21 per m.
Southern pine flooring, \$24 per m.
Southern pine flooring, No. 1, \$21

per m.
Southern pine flooring, N. 2, \$19 per m.
Southern pine ceiling, 1/2, \$25 per m.
Southern pine ceiling, 3/4, \$21 per m.
Southern pine ceiling, 5/8, common, \$19 per m.
White pine lath, \$4.40 per m.
White pine lath, No. 3, \$4.00 per m.
White pine lath, No. 3, \$3.50 per m.
Red cedar shingles, clear, \$3.25 per m.
Red cedar shingles, thin, \$3.50 per m.
Clear Hemlock shingles, \$2.00 per m.